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THE CANADIAN NURSE

AND HOSPITAL REVIEW

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THE

CANADIAN NURSE

A Monthly Journal for the Nursing Profession in Canada

Editor and Business Manager.....MISS HELEN RANDAL, R.N.

VOL. XVIII. VANCOUVER, B. C., JANUARY, 1922 NO. 1

Officers of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, 1921-1922

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To the Nurses of Canada

For two years the question of a suitable memorial for our Canadian nurses who gave up their lives in the World War has been discussed. Definite action was taken at the annual meeting of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses in Quebec City. The time has come for action, if the memorial is to be realized.

A national committee has been appointed as follows:—Miss Jean I. Gunn, Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Convener; Miss Katharine Davidson, 131 Crescent Street, Montreal, Treasurer; Miss E. McP. Dickson,, President, Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, Toronto Free Hospital, Weston; Miss M. C. Macdonald, Matron-in-Chief, Canadian Army Medical Corps, Ottawa; Miss Florence J. Potts, Councillor for Ontario, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss Kate

Matheson, Councillor for Ontario, Riverdale Isolation Hospital, Toronto; Miss Annie Hartley, Matron, Dominion Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto; Miss Mary C. Stewart, Guelph General Hospital, Guelph, Ontario.

The national committee will work only through the provincial committees which each provincial association has been asked to appoint. A full list of all provincial committees will be published at an early date.

All information will be issued to members by the provincial committee of the province. Each member is asked to co-operate directly with her local organization.

JEAN I. GUNN, Convenor.

Home Life of the Pupil Nurse

Perhaps, before giving a paper on "The Home Life of the Pupil Nurse," it would be well to give a definition of the words "A Pupil Nurse."

I take it that a Pupil Nurse is one who has entered a training school for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the moral, practical and scientific care of the sick.

The training school asks that the Pupil Nurse shall bring, as her contribution to this training, youth, health, enthusiasm, education, refinement, sympathy, a good reasoning power and, above all, a conscience. I do not think that any training school asking for these qualities is setting too high a standard, but how many hospitals in Alberta to-day, when writing the applicants and asking for these requirements, give in return any information as to the conditions under which these young women are to live during their three years' stay in the training school? How many hospitals tell their applicants that they will have to sleep four in a room; study (when they do) in that room; walk two or three blocks, in any sort of weather, from the hospital to their quarters—here no place where they may entertain their visitors—and this is an absolute necessity; and nothing is said about the food or the meals (perhaps this is wisdom) and often nothing is said about the care of the pupil nurse should she take sick, which is always a possibility. How many training schools prepare the pupil nurse for the probable cost of uniforms and text books—for these are not always free? The cost of them is taken out of the pupil nurse in some other way—and what about breakages; is anything said about these?

The training school should take care that, in giving them the knowledge for which they have come, it does not take from them any of the qualifications which they brought with them. For instance, is not a nurse who is forced to live in quarters blocks away from the hospital, walking to and from duty in all kinds of weather, liable to lose her health? Or is not a nurse who is forced to live with three others in one room, without even the apology of a screen for privacy, liable to lose some of her finer feelings? A returned army officer remarked to me one day, "It is not the actual fighting in the field that brutalizes our privates; it is the way they are forced to live—all huddled together like animals." Just so with our pupil nurses; this crowding together has a tendency to coarsen the finer feelings or refinement which we ask her to give as part of her contribution, and which is so very necessary for her to retain.

Looking over the curriculum, we find that the practical side of nursing is obtained on duty in the hospital, and the rest may be obtained in the Nurses' Home—where? in the home, in the class-room, in the study, if there be one, or in the bed-room?

This is what sometimes happens: Nurse No. 1 comes off duty, after an especially hard and trying time. She is fagged mentally and physically, she realizes that she must get control of herself, and so she goes to her room, opens the window, lies down and tries to go off to sleep. In a few minutes in rushes Nurse No. 2. "Say, I have only three minutes to get on the floor—missed the car at First Street." She slaps down the window, throws things around, panting and puffing, and rushes out of the room, leaving the door open and the room in a turmoil of boots, outside garments, etc. No. 1 must get up, close the door, open the window, and lie down again. No. 3 comes in with some gossip that she must, simply must, tell, some good joke (on the doctor?) and in a few minutes perhaps No. 4 comes in, and then where can poor Nurse No. 1 get her rest? I think it is only a nurse who really understands the full meaning of the word "tired."

I remember making rounds one day with my Superintendent. A patient told her she had been unable to sleep for nights. I ventured a remark on leaving the room. "I could give her something to make her sleep, Miss H." I was asked what that would be and replied, "I would leave Kimber's Anatomy by her bedside." I find I haven't even to open the cover. My superintendent laughed—she understood.

Then there is the much debatable question of the place where the Pupil Nurse may receive visitors—under proper restrictions of course; where the Pupil Nurses may have some form of entertainment, a dance occassionally, to which they invite their friends, a Christmas Tree, a Hallowe'en party, etc. This is a form of training in the courtesies of social life which is an absolute necessity, and which it behooves the

training school to provide for its pupils in training.

Then, there is the question of the food supply. No one deserves more, and should have the very best of good, wholesome food in abundance, than the Pupil Nurse. There should be no waste allowed, but there should not be the feeling that if a second helping is taken by anyone nurse that someone else will have to go without.

A nurse comes off duty tired and weary and goes into the dining-room and finds HASH served up. Now hash, in limited quantities, is very good, but not served with clock regularity so many times a week—and so she leaves and goes off hungry.

Student government is very valuable in the training school, as most young women who enter the nursing profession do not have the irresponsible attitude that sometimes makes student government a failure. Nurses realize very early the seriousness of their responsibilities.

First of all the foundation of this government should be a group of nurses with high ideals and a superintendent who has their confidence and respect. Given these conditions, the weaker nurses will be strengthened and the undesirables soon weeded out.

Class government teaches them organization work. With these, each class conducts its own affairs, subject of course, to the sanction of the superintendent. This creates an individual pride in each class and loyally to the school is instilled into all.

To cultivate and encourage the faculty of observation so necessary in the sick room, I have tried out a scheme at the Royal Alexandra hospital, which is working very well and gives a real training.

A Pupil Nurse is detailed to make the rounds of the rooms in the Home every day and report to me as to the way the rooms of the Pupil Nurses are kept.

If we wish to raise the morale of our training schools and the dignity of our calling; if we wish to induce persons of a superior class to adopt it in increasing numbers, you will agree with me, I think, when I say that each pupil should be given the encouragement and privilege of attending some form of religious service at least once a week, that there should be attached to every training school a home under a matron, whole-hearted, loving girls, and capable of gaining and keeping their confidence.

Each nurse should have a separate bedroom, however small a place, that is her own and for which she is responsible.

There should be a study for each class and common dining and recreation rooms.

FRANCES MACMILLAN.

Nursing in Disasters

In contrast to the many shocking and devastating results of the war was the epoch-marking decision of all the Red Cross Societies of the world, gathered last year in convention. Appalled by the staggering amount of disease and defect brought to light through the mobilizing of the man-power of the civilized world, and impressed by the burden of suffering apparent in the war-worn countries, they unanimously resolved to show themselves to be on the battle-fields of peace the same beneficent force they had long proved themselves in war. This world-embracing programme for the promotion of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering, is the most inspiring ever planned by men. Canada even earlier recognized this new call to service, and has now her great part to play in this programme. The progress in such a campaign must necessarily be slow, but from the first nurses will have their glorious share in it. In the *International Journal of Public Health*, the official health journal of the League of Red Cross Societies, the Director of Public Health for the League writes, "In the campaign against disease the nurse is not merely an agent for the alleviation of suffering, but also the most powerful force at our disposal for its prevention and control."

But while forces are being mobilized and the plan of this campaign perfected, there may come to any community some sudden overwhelming disaster, flood, fire, tornado, earthquake, explosion, wreck or epidemic. In any of these the services of doctors and nurses will be required, for there is no such disaster but has its toll of injured. Skilled care from the outset may mean the difference between life and death, and will surely lessen the amount of suffering. Nurses, in addition to their service to individuals, can do much also in such chaotic conditions as accompany a disaster to enforce sanitary regulations, to prevent the spread of contagious disease, and to detect incipient or unreported cases of sickness. In all disasters one of the most important factors in efficient medical relief is time. Every hour saved in bringing skilled assistance is of inestimable value. Then how can we assure the speedy mobilization of the necessary personnel?

Recognizing that the suffering in disaster calls no less loudly than the horrors of war on its merciful activities, the Red Cross Society of Canada has announced that one of its primary functions shall be "to assist in relief operations in the event of national disaster and always to be prepared to take prompt and effective action." In September, 1919, the Canadian Red Cross adopted the resolution that "each provincial branch should be requested to compile a card index or register containing the names and addresses of doctors, graduate nurses, short course nurses,

certificated V.A.D.'s, and other voluntary workers who would be called upon in cases of emergency."

Canadian nurses who responded so promptly to the call in the Great war and served so devotedly will be quick to see in this an opportunity for patriotic service no less compelling. Already enrollment has been established in British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, through the provincial associations of nurses. In the other provinces it is expected that arrangements for enrollment will be completed very soon. By the form of pledge generally used, nurses who at the moment of call are engaged in work which would be seriously affected by their absence, are excused from service. The remuneration for service given in disasters is arranged by the nursing association of the province and the Red Cross.

To the graduate nurses in the west who have not yet put their names on the register, the Red Cross says, "Hasten to fill up the ranks of those ready to be called, so that in every centre of your province there will be trained nurses who may be located without a moment's delay when the need is crucial." To the nurses in the provinces now planning preparedness, it says, "Watch for the opportunities which will shortly come to you to enlist in the ranks of the emergency forces now being mobilized to overcome the suffering consequent on sudden disasters. Let us remember that in service, as in material gifts, the old Latin adage holds good, 'He gives twice who gives quickly.'"

V. A. MACDONALD, R.N.,
Director of Emergency Service, Canadian Red Cross.

God has no end of material
For prophets, priests and kings;
But what He needs is volunteers
To do the little things.

RECIPE FOR MAKING A GOOD NURSE.

Mix together equal parts of pluck, good health, and well-balanced sympathy; stiffen with energy, and soften with the milk of human kindness; use a first-class training-school as mixer; add the sweetness of a smile, a little ginger, and generous amounts of tact, humour, and unselfishness with plenty of patience. Pour into the mould of womanhood; time with enthusiasm; finish with a cap; and garnish with ambition. The sauce of experience is always an improvement to this recipe.—*Alumnae Record, Buffalo General Hospital.*

The Peace-Bringer

God of our nation!
Great captain of its soul!
Behold, we march before Thee on parade;
Our ranks are broken and our lines are frayed.
Thou Who didst grant our comrades their parole,
Grant us Thine aid.
God of our nation!
Fortress our Faith,
Till Thy Great Good eternally increase,
Bringer of Peace.

God of our living!
Great Captain of our dead!
Before the inquisition of Thine eye
We pause abashed—Our pomp and pageantry
Are buried with the bones of those who bled.
Dare we ask why?
God of our living!
Strengthen our Hope—
That tears of little children all shall cease,
Bringer of Peace.

God of our people!
Great Captain of our land!
The promise stands—"A little child shall lead"!
Thou knowest—only Thou—how great our need.
For somehow we have failed to understand
In thought or deed.
God of our people!
Quicken our Love!
With healing in Thy hands our bonds release,
Bringer of Peace.

Blanche E. Holt Murison.

In every overcoming
Of the sin that we refute,
Our souls are better, stronger,
For the forbidden fruit.—*Maud Merrill*

Editorial

A very happy New Year to the Canadian nurses, and all sorts of prosperity for us and all we come in contact with in our daily lives.

One cannot help but feel that a decided change for the better has taken place with the results of the Peace Conference at Washington and the arrangements for settling the Irish question on a fair and equal footing with other of His Majesty's dominions. May we each and all help in our own way and with our own opportunities to further every plan for the betterment of Canada, irrespective of whether it quite suits our own idea of what should be.

Help for the *Canadian Nurse* is always a New Year and an all-the-year-round appeal to the graduate nurse of Canada, and it is sometimes asked by friends of the magazine in what way they could help in addition to subscribing themselves and urging others to do the same, and by sending material for its pages. In this connection, there is another way of helping which is often forgotten by our readers. If a reader, buying anything or getting benefitted in any way by our advertising sheets, would only specify that she read the advertisement in the *Canadian Nurse*, she would give a two-fold help. Advertising is a business proposition to business men, and they naturally favour the source from which direct benefit is obtained. Please remember to mention the *Canadian Nurse* magazine when buying goods or service advertised.

Letters to The Editor

Dear Madam:

As the Canadian Nurse is the one source from which the general public may obtain information concerning nursing progress in Canada, it is important that all such information should be accurate. Particularly is that true, as the paper is our official magazine, and is being filed by our libraries for use as reference material.

For the above reason may I correct a statement made in an announcement which appeared in the October number under the title "An Announcement Concerning the C.N.A.T.N. Scholarship." This states that "McGill University was selected by the C.N.A.T.N. at their convention in Fort William in 1920 (as the university in which the scholarship

should be given) because it was the first university to give a full years post-graduate course to nurses." I understand that McGill was chosen, as it was the only Canadian university which offered special training to fit nurses for teaching in hospital training schools. The nurses assembled in convention at Fort William felt that better teaching in the training school was the fundamental need in their profession and, therefore, decided that their first scholarship should be given to a nurse who would take the teachers' course.

I should like to add the following facts concerning the earliest Canadian university courses for nurses:—

1. The University of British Columbia was the first to establish a department of nursing. In 1919 the combined five-year Arts and Nursing course was inaugurated there for the *undergraduate* nurse.

2. Dalhousie University was the first to establish a public health course for nurses, as it began that work in February, 1920. That was the first *post-graduate* work for nurses in Canada in the sense that it was given to graduate nurses only. It was a six months' course, approximately equivalent to the full academic year at Dalhousie, but did not coincide with the regular academic year. Later that adjustment was made.

3. The University of Toronto, McGill University, and Western University, London, all established their nursing departments at the beginning of the academic year 1920-1921. Toronto and London give a course in public health nursing only. McGill has the course in public health nursing and also a course for both teachers and administrators of training schools. The work at all three of these institutions is also arranged for graduate nurses only.

In November, 1920, the University of British Columbia added a course in public health nursing to its former curriculum, and in January, 1921, the University of Alberta also started the same work.

The special course for teachers in schools for nurses will form a part of the five-year comoined course at the University of British Columbia, as the student in her fifth year may elect to specialize in either Pedagogy or Public Health.

May I ask that this letter be published in the next issue of the magazine.

Sincerely yours,

E. KATHLEEN RUSSELL,

Director.

Dear Madam:—

I think it a pity that the "sympathetic" article on "Private Duty Nursing" by "A Special," which appeared in the current issue of the

Canadian Nurse, could not be placed before a reading public not altogether composed of graduate nurses. With this idea in view, I have marked my copy and sent it to a local daily, in the hope that they may some day find space for it.

Sincerely,

R. N.

News from The Medical World

By Elizabeth Robinson Scovil.

Cancer in Madrid.

In a study of malignant disease in Madrid in the last twenty years, it is stated that the women affected out-numbered the men in each of the years. Cancer of the digestive tract showed a much greater increase than that of genital organs. The mortality in pulmonary tuberculosis showed a constant rate of 60 men for each 40 women; in cancer the ratio was exactly reversed. In the practice of one physician, cancer of the larynx occurred almost exclusively in men. Should this prove so elsewhere, it might suggest the possibility of organotherapy and prophylaxis.

A Pay Clinic.

A much-needed clinic has been inaugurated at Cornell Medical College in the city of New York. It is meant to meet the needs of the large class of people who need advice and treatment by specialists, yet who are unable to pay the usual large fees but are not objects of charity. The minimum fee is $1.00 a visit, a diagnosis requiring laboratory investigation, and group consultation costs $10.00. A physical examination to ascertain if physical defects are present is given for $2.50, and also advice as to hygienic living. Prominent specialists are at the heads of the several departments. The physicians doing the work receive compensation for their services.

Healthy England.

Thie chief officer of the Ministry of Health states that no epidemic of any kind occurred in England in 1920, and only 60 per cent. of the populations received medical treatment.

Justification of Prohibition.

Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, presiding at a meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, said the one thing which justified prohibition was the great physiologic fact of the influence of alcohol on the human body. Anything which thwarted or lessened the power and development of the body could be rightfully prohibited.

Lack of Trained Nurses in Japan.

It is stated that medical science has made remarkable progress in Japan during the last twenty or thirty years. The Kitasato Institute and the Medical Schools of the four imperial universities would be a credit to any country. Unfortunately the hospitals still present a pitiable appearance, largely due to the total lack of well-trained nurses.

Medicine in China.

The Rockefeller Foundation has been erected and is to maintain the new Pekin Medical College. It is intended to be a demonstration in medical education and scientific approach to problems of health and disease for the entire Far East. It trains for service in other institutions throughout China. The interiors of both laboratories and wards represent the most modern development in western building and equipment.

Mind and Body.

In an address at Charing Cross Hospital, Sir Frederick Mott told the students that physicians had neglected too much the influence of the mind on the body and the body on the mind. The consequence had been Christian Science, faith healing, neuro-induction and other forms of inspiring faith. Before the war it was thought that the neuropathic tendency was much stronger in women than in men. Conscription showed that a large percentage of men were liable to neurosis, hysteria and neurasthenia, provided the strain was sufficiently severe.

Chaulmoogra Oil.

The plantation of chaulmoogra trees in Honolulu has been enlarged by the addition of 4,000 trees. It is desired to furnish an adequate supply of oil for the treatment of leprosy by the method evolved by Dr. Arthur Dean, president of the University of Hawaii.

Prenatal Negligence.

The Canadian Medical Association Journal strongly recommends that more attention be paid to the prenatal care of women. Two thirds of the total loss of infant life, including mis-carriages and still-births, is due to prenatal or natal causes. Two thirds of the recorded loss of infants born alive at full term are due to nutritional diseases or to infectious diseases, the former largely dependent on artificial feeding as against proper nursing with human milk. Proper training and instruction in the care of children should be provided by courses in house-wifery in the public schools designed for girls from the age of 12 upwards, following the extremely successful plan in force in New Zealand.

Premature Loss of Hair.

An authority says if the scalp is bald there is no use in attempting to restore the hair. In early cases, massage, sun bathing, high frequency treatment and ultra-violet therapy will help to delay the process.

Public Health Nursing Department

OFFICERS:

Chairman—Miss Florence Emory, 26 Algonquin Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Hannington, 104 Sparks Street, Room 4, Ottawa, Ont.
Secretary—Miss Muriel Mackay, 190 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Address public health news items from each province to the following representatives:

Nova Scotia
Miss Margaret McKenzie,
Department of Public Health,
Halifax.

New Brunswick
Miss Sarah Brophy,
74 Carmarthen Street,
St. John, N.B.

Quebec
Miss Sarah Fraser,
110 Crescent Street,
Montreal.

Ontario
Miss Muriel Mackay,
190 University Avenue,
Toronto.

Manitoba
Miss Elizabeth Jeffers,
Suite 11A, Justin Apts.,
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Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan
Miss Nora Armstrong,
City Health Department,
Regina, Sask.

Alberta
Miss Elizabeth Clark,
Prov. Public Health Dept.,
Edmonton.

British Columbia
Miss M. A. McLellan,
1883 Third Avenue, West,
Vancouver, B.C

Public Health in Montreal

The safeguarding and maintenance of health is now understood to be a vitally important concern of all men and of society through the civilized world.

"Health" is the right of the individual; it is the wealth and progress of the country; it is the great need of humanity.

Much has been done, and great improvement has been noticed in the vast field of health education, yet, much remains to be done. Higher and more perfect ideals have to be reached. The success of this war against disease and death is based upon a perfect understanding and interrelation of interests on the part of the lay and professional man, and a true co-operation of citizens in general.

National public health organizations have been formed in different parts of the world; these are divided into local organizations, of which

each city can boast, namely, the Board of Health, which controls all laws of sanitation and hygiene. In Montreal there are nine sub-divisions of this department, consisting of: Sanitary Inspection, Contagious Disease, Food Inspection, Medical Control, Municipal Assistance, Public Amusements, Child Hygiene, Vital Statistics, Laboratories, where the functional work and activities are carried on in their respective manner.

Scientific and capable workers co-operate daily in the welfare of humanity, their ruling motive being unselfish devotion and loyalty to the health of the public.

The Division of Child Welfare carries on an extensive work, by an uninterrupted supervision from birth until the termination of the child's school career.

The staff includes:—1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Stenographer Typist, 2 Clerks, 17 Physicians, 1 Dentist, 1 Nurses' Supervisor, 33 School and Public Health Nurses, 1 Nurse Supervising Babies' Farms, 4 Assistant Nurses and 1 Sanitary Inspector.

The imperative need of this department is seen by an analysis of the yearly declining death rate, chiefly in babies, due to the education of the mother in her home, by visiting nurses, to the 18 baby welfare centres, and 2 camps in parks, etc., with 18 physicians and 36 nurses in attendance, and the 15 groups of League of Little Mothers formed of school girls from 12 years up, where essentials of infant care are taught.

Our future citizen is also closely followed up throughout his school career by the physical examination, conducted in our schools by physicians and nurses of the department. This supervision is made up in two sections, (a) a thorough examination which is under the exclusive control of a physician, (b) a partial examination made by the nurse under the direction of the physician. She also does emergency dressing and follows the child as to general cleanliness.

If we go back and read of epidemics and their excessive death rates of but few years ago, we see an improvement which we cannot help but appreciate.

The early recognition and immediate notification of contagious disease is the foundation of arresting epidemics which have been such a menace to the public. Communicable disease is often detected by a visit from the school nurse, investigation in the homes of the absent school children under her charge, thence comes the protection of a whole school. The nurse's work is still extended by seeing that help is given to the poorer children in numerous dispensaries, of which Montreal is really proud, and where thousands of children are treated yearly.

Statistics are carefully recorded in different offices, occasional meetings of administrative and field workers are held for any interchange of

ideas that might better the great cause. I might add that every public health worker must strive to accumulate knowledge by attending lectures, by reading invaluable literature, which may be obtained through local and official magazines, such as "The Canadian Nurse," which is far reaching, beneficial and of practical and educational value.

A. DUPUIS, P.H.N.,
Division of Child Hygiene, Montreal.

"The Wise Men"

(Copied from a local paper. By permission of the Editor, Mr. Tuckwell)

Now it came to pass in a certain western land that the people thereof were grievously oppressed and bowed down under the burden of their taxes, which were very great; insomuch that there was great tribulation and much lamentation and gnashing of teeth.

And they said one unto another: "Woe be unto us! How shall we live beneath so great a burden of taxes? Let us arise and go abroad—even unto Russia—for there are no taxes there!

Then a certain wise man who was also a ruler in the land, and possessed of great wealth—for he was very rich—arose in his place and said: "Let all the rulers of this land, and all the wise men, gather themselves together in one place, and we will hold counsel, and consider together, so that, if it be possible, we may find a way to rid ourselves of this grievous burden of taxation."

So they gathered together all the wise men and all the rulers of that land, and they met in the city, and they held counsel together, and had much converse, to see if it were possible to rid themselves of their grievous burden of taxation.

But without avail; and they were much depressed and greatly cast down because they could find no way to rid themselves of this burden which lay heavily upon them.

And they were about to depart, and disperse to their homes, because they said, "It is not possible to find a way!"

Then a certain man of great wisdom arose and said unto them: "Harken ye unto me, and I will show you how it shall come to pass that ye may rid yourselves of this grievous burden of taxation"

And they with one accord began to listen; and he said unto them: "Know ye not that there is in this land a certain Trained Nurse, who goeth forth among the people, and among the young people, to heal them of their ills and guard them from grievous sickness. Now, therefore, let us discharge this Nurse, and we shall save for the people the

Three Hundred Pieces of Silver which it is the custom to give her." And they all cried out as with one voice, "So let it be!"

But when the people of the land heard of it, they said unto the wise men, "Do not do so!" And they came unto the council chamber and stood by the door thereof, and said unto the wise men: "Because the Trained Nurse goeth among us and doeth much good to our children—for she hath saved the eyes of this one, and hath warded off a pestilence from this, and hath taught us much that is good for our children, that they may live in health and wax strong—now therefore, we pray thee to let us keep the Trained Nurse, and we will do without one of the cement bridges which thou makest for us. Or, if you will not do so. let us keep the Trained Nurse, and we will pay the Three Hundred Pieces of Silver without murmur."

But the rulers of that land said unto the people: "Go to! For we will not keep the Trained Nurse to be a burden unto you. and to add to your taxation. Neither will we do without one of the cement bridges which our flivverists need. But we will save for you the Three Hundred Pieces of Silver.

Then the people were grieved, and went away sorrowing, because they had lost their Trained Nurse and her ministrations.

But the rulers of the land arose rejoicing, because they had saved the people's money. And they said one unto another, "Let us hie us to the Drug Store and there spend our share of the money which we have saved for the people and for ourselves."

And they arose with one accord, and each purchased for himself a two-bit cigar. And thus they spent the money which they had saved for themselves by the discharge of the Trained Nurse.

And verily there was great contentment in that land from that day onward.

The Public Health Section of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses has been asked by the Ontario Committee on Public Health Nursing to consider the question of standards of Public Health Courses in Canada. Each provincial representative will be requested to assist in determining what should be required as a minimum standard for such courses.

The first conference of the county public health nurses in the province of Nova Scotia was held at Truro this autumn. The seventh annual meeting of the Provincial Medical Health Officers was held at the same time.

In the morning the nurses, fourteen in number, assembled separately

for conference relative to their work. Before the meeting opened for business or discussion, the members were addressed by the Provincial Health Officer, Dr. W. H. Hattie, on the work accomplished during the initial year of provincial public health nursing, with suggestions and respective plans for helpful achievements during the coming year and years. The nurses were invited to attend the afternoon and evening sessions of the Medical Health Officers' meetings, at which many interesting and instructive papers were read.

The nurses and medical health officers were guests for afternoon tea at the home of the local health officer.

It is anticipated that this conference may be held annually, and that it may include all nurses in the province who are interested in public health work.

Department of Nursing Education

Conducted by the Canadian Association of Nursing Education

The School for Graduate Nurses, McGill University

During the spring of 1919 the first report re the establishment of a department for graduate nurses was presented to the corporation of McGill University. This report had been prepared by Miss Hersey, Superintendent of Nurses, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and Miss Grace Fairley, Superintendent of Nurses, Hamilton General Hospital, (at that time superintendent of nurses, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Montreal) with the co-operation of several physicians, and the advice of Miss Isabel Stewart, assistant professor of nursing, Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers' College, Columbia University. A committee was then appointed, with Professor Dale, now of the Social Service Department, Toronto University, as chairman, and a report was prepared. Owing to various circumstances, no further action was taken until Mach, 1920, when Professor Dale, who was leaving McGill, resigned from the committee, and Miss Helen R. Y. Reid was appointed to take his place. Miss Reid is most keenly interested in all that concerns the health of the community; she is a very active member of the Dominion Council of Public Health, and very conscious of the need in Canada of qualified Public Health Nurses. As a result of her untiring efforts, on June 28th, 1920, a final report, which had been approved by a committee of nurses and by the Medical Faculty, was presented to the corporation, and a month later the establishment at McGill of a "School for Graduate Nurses" was endorsed by the corporation and governors.

The first report had put forward the need in Canada of University courses to prepare graduate nurses for positions of responsibility as teachers and administrators in training schools and hospitals; the final report added to this the need of nurses qualified to do public health work. The establishment of the new department was made possible by the generosity of the Quebec Provincial Red Cross, who agreed to finance the undertaking for three years. I feel it is only just that the nursing profession throughout Canada should recognize the debt owing to Miss Reid and to the Red Cross Society for having secured for them the opportunities which are offered by the School.

The school opened the beginning of October with fifteen students; nine of them registered for the course for Instructors and Supervisors; and six for the course in Public Health Nursing; two of the latter dropped out during the year. Thirteen, however, proved for once a lucky number, and all passed their examinations successfully. First class marks were obtained by everyone in some subjects, and by several in many subjects. Many complimentary remarks were made to the Director on the students' work. The class made good in every way; they were so keen that it was a pleasure to teach them. And so the year passed quickly, and on the 28th of May the Department of Physical Education, the Department of Social Service, and the School for Graduate Nurses, held joint graduating exercises, and the thirteen students received their certificates.

Inquiries are frequently made as to the demand for graduates of the school, and so it may be of interest to know that there have been many more applications for both instructors and for public health nurses than could be filled. Miss Black, president of the class, is now superintendent of the General Hospital, Prince Rupert; Miss Panton is superintendent of nurses, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Miss McCammon is on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital; Miss McPherson is supervisor, Hamilton General Hospital; Miss Kingston is instructor, Stamford Hospital, Stamford, Conn.; Miss Sharpe is visiting instructor, Montreal; Mrs. Young is instructor, City Hospital, Saskatoon; Miss Watson, who was head of the class, is on holiday in California,—she has had several good positions offered to her; Mrs. Lemasnie is not working at present. The above are graduates of the course for instructors and supervisors.

As to the graduates in Public Health Nursing, Miss Slattery, who was head of the class, is working in Grande Mere; Miss Liggett in Truro, N.S.; Miss McCombe is on the staff of the Women's Directory, Montreal, and Miss James is with the Victorian Order of Nurses. The majority of the class keep in touch with the school; this is gratifying, as its sphere of usefulness is thus increased.

The present session has opened under encouraging circumstances. We are fortunate in having Miss Elizabeth Smellie as instructor in public health nursing and supervisor of field work. She is a graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing, and of the course in Public Health Nursing conducted by Simmons College and the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston, Mass. Miss Samuel, late superintendent of nurses, Roosevelt Hospital, N.Y., and Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, is instructor in Training School supervision and administration. In place of our students sharing classes in anatomy and physiology and in preventive medicine, organized for students of the Physical Education Department, as was the case last year, special courses in these subjects, with good laboratory work, are being given by Professor Simpson and Professor Starkey of the Medical Faculty. Other changes have been made which we hope will add to the value of the courses given. The school owes much to the co-operation of the Departments of Physical Education and of Social Service; their interest and help in its establishment and in its work have been of great value.

Hospital boards throughout the country have come forward most generously with scholarships for the instructors' course. Three are given by the Hamilton General Hospital; two by Jeffrey Hale's Hospital; and one each by the Hospital for Sick Children Toronto; the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; and the Montreal General Hospital. We have six students in public health nursing who are receiving scholarships from the Victorian Order of Nurses. In addition to these scholarships, we have this year one given by the C.N.A.T.N., and one given by the Association of Registered Nurses of the Province of Quebec.

This session there are three courses offered; one in Public Health Nursing, one for Teaching in Schools of Nursing, and one for Administration in Schools of Nursing. In all, twenty-one students have registered; besides these, a few local nurses are taking some lectures as partial students.

So one hopes that the work will go on increasing in usefulness, serving the cause of nursing education that is so dear to us all; and thus serving the still greater cause of community health and happiness.

As the year goes by, my dear,
  As the year goes by,
Let us keep our sky clear,
  Little you and I.

Sweep up every cloudy scowl,
Every little thunder-growl,
And live and laugh, laugh and live,
  'Neath a cloudless sky.—*Anonymous*

Private Duty Nursing Department

The above photograph shows the staff for one day at the nurses' dining tent at the Canadian National Exhibition, held in Toronto from August 27th to September 10th, 1921.

The nurses conducted this tent as the first step in a campaign to raise sufficient funds for a residential club-house for private duty nurses, and, as this venture of the private-duty nurses of Toronto proved such an unqualified success, we thought a short history of the venture might prove of interest to others.

The nurses rented a tent providing accommodation for four hundred, purchasing all necessary equipment, such as tables, chairs, kitchen range, tea, coffee and hot water urns, dishes and cutlery. The nurses themselves took full charge of the dining room, and, in fact, did everything but the cooking.

All the service given by the nurses was voluntary, each giving what time she could when off duty, and though this represented a lot of work and hard work, the nurses felt amply repaid when, at the close of the exhibition, they were able from the proceeds of their venture to pay for all equipment and still have a fair surplus, which amount has been considerably augmented by the proceeds from a bazaar held on November 25th and 26th.

This venture was undertaken because hitherto the private-duty nurses of Toronto have never had a suitable place where a sick or convalescent nurse could be properly taken care of at a comparatively small sum, their resources at the present club-house, 295 Sherbourne Street, being limited to three rooms, no skilled care, and a charge of $18.00 per week, these rooms being usually occupied by transient guests.

The private-duty nurses have at the present time no assembly hall for large meetings. The present club-house may be used for small meetings on payment of a fee, in addition to a rental of $50.00 per month for two rooms occupied by the Central Registry. It will readily be seen that, with a membership of one thousand nurses on the Central Registry, the need for a more commodious club-house is an imperative one, and we hope, by united effort on the part of the nurses and the help and good wishes of their friends, that their hopes may soon be realized.

To the C. A. M. C. Nursing Sisters,—

Many thanks for kindly words of welcome and cheer to this department. Yours is the first welcoming hand extended to us and is much appreciated. Your good wishes are freely reciprocated.

In the September number of the Pictorial Review there appeared an article entitled "The White Capped Famine," and in the October issue there appeared a second article, entitled "100,000 girls wanted for sub-nurses," a synopsis of which appeared in the Toronto Star Weekly of October 8th, entitled "Nurses are Selfish, thinks Dr. Mayo."

The following article is a reply by the Convener of the National Committee of the Private-Duty Nurses' Section, which appeared in the Toronto Star Weekly of October 29th:—

Nurses are Not Selfish or Overpaid. Toronto Nurse's Reply to Dr. Mayo

Fifteen Hours a Day Without Overtime are Not "Union" Hours

By Edith Gaskell.

As some rather serious misconceptions of the facts in regard to conditions prevailing in Canadian organizations of nurses have arisen out of an article which appeared in The Toronto Star Weekly recently, entitled "Nurses are Selfish," and consisting of extracts from an interview with Dr. Mayo. I would like, as convener of the private duty section of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, and on behalf of the Canadian private-duty nurse, to correct any such misconceptions of conditions as they are in Canada.

In the first place, Dr. Mayo states that "the nursing union has come to be the most autocratic closed shop in the country." We have no nurses' union in Canada, nor in any of our nurses' organizations do the principles of a union obtain. For example, the members of a union on a job refuse to work alongside a non-union man, but the members of a Canadian nurses' organization welcome the co-worker on a case, no matter who she is. A member of the bricklayers' union charges a dollar an hour is a maximum eight-hour day, with time-and-a-half for overtime and union holidays. The graduate nurse on a case charges fifty cents an hour for a maximum of ten hours, and charges nothing extra for overtime, holidays and Sundays. A resident nurse on a case charges forty cents an hour for a fifteen-hour day, but if the patient's condition is critical and her services are required for a longer period, she gives that time gatuitously.

This means that the nurse who is the only nurse on a private case in a home, and is entitled to have, out of every twenty-four hours, six hours undisturbed rest and three hours' recreation, far too frequently gets neither; nor does she receive any remuneration whatever for the sacrifice of those two most essential things in life of everyone, but especially so in the case of those who devote themselves to the care of the sick.

There is no "collective bargaining" in the nursing profession. If the conditions prevailing in the home in which the nurse is employed are

not such as meet with the approval of the nurse or her fellows no nursing organization takes up her grievance. The nurse must assume these conditions as a personal affair and deal with them accordingly. The member of a union is provided for during periods of unemployment. No such provision is made for the nurse. Indeed, there is no more precarious means of livelihood than that at the disposal of the trained nurse who is entirely dependent for her employment upon the amount of sickness in the community. When this is small, she earns nothing, but must still pay her expenses.

The interview also states that "The ministrations to the sick and dying cannot be bound by hard and fast laws. They are the divine right of the poor as well as the rich." No one appreciates more fully the truth of this statement than the private-duty nurse, as clearly evidenced in her very elastic arrangements with regard to hours of service and remuneration therefor.

Dr. Mayo claims also that the nurses of the present day have placed a prohibitive price upon their services. This would be an absolutely untrue statement of conditions in Canada, where the services of a professional nurse are easily obtainable for the rich and the poor. It is, unfortunately, the large class of people of only moderate means who are not provided for.

To a logical mind it would seem absurd that the most poorly paid of all skilled workers should be expected to assume the financial burden of providing adequate nursing service for people less needy than the nurse herself. For too long a time the nurses have patiently listened to unjust accusations of failure to assume their responsibilities in this matter, but no one has made even a constructive suggestion as to how such a scheme of service could be worked out.

As good citizens, the nurses are willing to assume their fair share of the responsibility in any scheme that may be adopted by those interested. Indeed, so keenly have the nurses, as citizens, felt the lack of provision in times of sickness in the homes of that important but low-salaried class in every community, that they have for some time been working on a scheme by which hourly nursing by the skilled nurse may be provided in the homes of this group.

It ill-behooves Dr. Mayo to accuse the nursing profession of commercializing their services, when he has so satisfactorily commercialized his own profession, that, without beggaring himself, he has been able recently to donate two million dollars to Minnesota University; while the graduate nurse, who worked during all the period of the war for twenty-nine cents an hour, asking no increase, as every other worker was doing, wherewith to meet the excessively high cost of living, had annually less than one hundred and fifty dollars to provide for clothes,

dentistry, charities, recreation, sickness and old age.

To sum up, Dr. Mayo would place upon the graduate nurse the responsibility of providing a more adequate nursing service for the public than she has done in the past. He says: "Nurses must work longer hours for less pay," and at the same time he states that "every graduate nurse should have a fair wage and a chance to enjoy the best in life." If Dr. Mayo can explain how she is to do this, as he suggests by working more than eleven or fifteen hours a day for less than from forty to fifty cents an hour, he will have solved to a great extent the problem of providing more adequate nursing service to the community.

The World's Pulse

(By Elizabeth Robinson Scovil).

Mail by Air Torpedo.

The French air pioneer, Mr. Louis Brequet, foresees the time when letters from London or Paris will be placed in tele-pavions, or aerial torpedoes, controlled by wireless, in the evening and be delivered in New York the next morning.

Longer Life.

Experiments have been conducted in England by which the lives of butterflies have been prolonged for five or six times the normal period. On alternate days they were kept in temperature just above the freezing point, or about blood heat. They layed 2½ times the normal number of eggs and lived from 30 to 35 days. The usual period of life is 6 or 7 days. This new line of research may produce results that can be applied to human beings.

Recording Wireless.

At a lecture given at the Royal Society of Arts, London, music and speech, telegraphic signals and messages in Morse code sent by wireless were recorded by a phonograph. This not only gives a permanent record but enables a very rapid morse message to be reproduced on a phonograph at a far lower rate of speed, so they can be comfortably read.

The Imperial Fruit Show.

The Daily Mail, under whose auspices the fruit show was organized, says, "One of the most varied and brilliant displays at the show

was that made by the Canadian Government. The staff in charge representing the Canadian Government Fruit Branch, Ottawa, answered numberless enquiries and distributed 50,000 booklets, containing 150 recipes for cooking apples.

Long Distance Wireless.

A wireless message has been sent from Wales to Australia. President Harding pressed a key at Washington which dispatched the first message sent from the new radio station on Long Island. England answered immediately and Germany followed closely, while the message was flashed to Melbourne and so around the world. The enormous range is due to a new invention known as the alternator, which immensely increases the efficiency of the wireless apparatus.

Mail by Airplane.

Letters for the Upper Congo can be forwarded from England by the airplane service between Kinshea and Stanleyville in connection with Belgian steamers. In some cases eleven days is saved.

Memorial to Scottish Nurses.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie unveiled in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, a memorial to forty Scottish nurses who were killed by enemy aircraft or died at the front from illness.

Populating the Dominion.

The Agent General for British Columbia thinks that Canada may be in a more precarious position than Australia as regards foreign population. In twenty years 63,096 Japanese, Chinese and Hindus have settled in Canada, and any day the stream may become an avalanche. It is suggested that, to encourage suitable immigration, some arrangement along the lines of the soldier settlement scheme should be made. The man on the farm is a permanent investment.

Dew of Death.

A deadly chemical, evolved by the war, was discovered by Capt. Lewis of the United States army. It is called Lewisite and is a faintly yellow liquid, three times more dangerous than the terrible mustard gas. Three drops placed on the abdomen of a mouse killed it in two or three hours. Some of the new poison gases may be used in peace. Cyanogen bromide is useful for killing rats and vermin and is safe to use. Chloraceopheone causes smarting and very profuse tears; huge crowds can be made to weep instantly. The police could use it to disperse mobs; blinding, irritating tears would be an effectual argument against mob violence.

Another gas which causes violent vomiting, but not death, could be used for the protection of safes.

A New Airplane.

A huge air liner with a wing spread of 400 feet, to carry 150 persons at the rate of over 130 miles an hour, has been designed by a British firm of air craft instructors. It is intended to ply between London and New York in less than one day. The first machine will cost about $600,000.00, but later ones only half that sum.

The Heliocopter.

The new heavier-than-air machine, designed by an Englishman, which rises vertically from the ground and descends in the same way, has made a successful flight. It is believed this machine will revolutionize flying.

C. A. M. C. Nursing Service Department.

Hospital Ship Life in the Mediterranean

By Nursing Sister C. I. S.

At Tilbury Docks, in 1915, lay the P. & O. liner, Kildonian Castle. Remodelled, freshly painted, the huge Red Cross on her sides, bespoke her present use as Hospital Ship. With what solemnity of mind now approached her passengers—a grave contrast to the days when gay voyagers light-heartedly tripped their way to the Orient.

On this well-remembered date, October 8th, 1915, there stood on her deck Major C. .... (the S.M.O.) awaiting the arrival of his nursing staff. Instead of the expected 18 nurses, in the familiar grey with scarlet facings of the Q.A.I.M.N.S., there marched on board in soldierly fashion 74 women in the (to him unknown) uniform of the C.A.M.C. Nursing Service. Without previous intimation of their coming (frequent of occurrence in the army), small wonder the S. M. O. looked perplexed. His expression plainly said, "What a plague of women! Who can they

be?" "What can they want here and how best shall we rid ourselves of them?" Our Matron stepped forth, presenting her credentials; these were found to be in order; the ship's captain was consulted and straightway all was well. Our identity properly established, the barriers of reserve at once gave place to characteristic British welcome. At once we became an acceptable addition to the hospital unit.

Thus, in October, 1915, did Matron Hartley and her flock embark for ports unknown. Major C.'s surprise at the Canadian invasion of the ship was no greater than our own in finding ourselves in such strange surroundings. We had a vague idea that we were Mediterranean bound, but, in those days, that could mean anywhere from "Dan to Beersheba." To us, this setting forth for foreign shores was as novel of environment as the ultimate destination was alluring in prospect. In fancy, we were sort of petticoated modern Arabian Knights for whom adventure awaited at every turn. Each morning, two sisters were detailed for whatever nursing duty the day might provide. Of this none came until we reached that dreadnought of mal-de-mer, the Bay of Biscay. Then we recalled that when crossing the Atlantic, and, on a day when anything but inclined for conversation, our unsympathetic steward on the S.S. Corinthian had demonstrated the angle at which one walked on board ship in "Bisky Bay!" Little did we think there should so soon arrive opportunity for making the experiment. Now the occasion presented; it was neither welcomed nor embraced. Every heart surely found its own bitterness and one could wish only to be left alone to die Fortunately, there is no such thing as permanency of feeling.

On the fifth day out "All's right with the world;" our life becomes sweet again. Speedily flies through the ranks word that "Gib" is sighted. A hurried rush to deck and we find overhead a clear, sunny sky, its loveliness partially reflected in the bluest of blue seas. Filling our line of vision is the stately, massive Gibraltar of geography days. This silent monitor, solemnly standing to attention, further impresses the idea of British strength and solidarity. Much to our regret, the ship ploughs through the phosphorescent waves without stop. As long as it remains within view, our eyes and thoughts dwell upon "Gib." How curious that, unconscious of destination and in calm content, we should be drifting down the Mediterranean. Our letters home described this period as one of "dreamful ease." Remote was fear of war or waves. Anxiety over possible lurking danger was of the captain's portion. He alone knew whence we were bound. Speculation was much in order. Indeed, if sea breezes could be substituted for rumour—that giant of ship life—the voyage to the near East could leave nothing to be desired. Shortly and unexpectedly to us, the time of "far sweet idleness" came to an end. Suddenly and quietly the ship glided to anchor. But where? All made a pot of guessing, but none were right. Presently, and with light-

ning velocity, the news flashed up and down the line crowding the deck rails that this was Mudros Harbour. Dotted about were dreadnoughts, destroyers, torpedo boats, submarines and grey battleships of every description. These evidenced that here was the naval base of the British Mediterranean fleet. In a central position was the flagship of the admiral, looking for all the world like a monster hen. One could imagine with what a roar her commands would thunder forth, to find response in her grim brood. Never before had "Rule Britannia" so forcibly expressed itself to my mind or conveyed so much to my heart. Somehow, there came a lump in my throat and my eyes filled with tears—tears of joy that this flag was my flag, too.

The nudge on an elbow directed my attention to the mountainous, forestless Island of Lemnos. To us it signalled home and welcome, for already established there were two Canadian stationary hospitals. In the distance, at the southern end of the Thracian Peninsula, could be viewed the fertile Imbros—that now far-famed isle with its "some corner of a foreign field that is forever England."

Had presentiment come to warn that future recollections of the near East should be so strongly coloured by this lonely island and the gentle boyish poet who there sleeps his last sleep, assuredly, our gaze had the longer and more tenderly rested upon it. But the material needs of the moment precluded prescience. Debarkation and luggage was our chief concern. Soon seventy-four Nursing Sisters, and a corresponding number of steamer trunks, hold-alls and camp cots, were in readiness to be put ashore. Whilst farewells and pleasantries were exchanged with the ship's officers, we were, in fancy, picturing the surprise our coming would give our Canadian fellow-workers at Lemnos.

At this juncture, orders for disembarkation were cancelled, and we were to proceed to Gallipoli. A great feature of army life is the countermanding of instructions. Perhaps this accounts for the speediness with which the recruit acquires that curious inheritance of the army—a disposition for change. Whether the move forebodes good or ill is of the least consideration. In our case, the news that we were to have the rare privilege of sailing through the Hellespont of antiquity was greeted with joyous exclamations. Our wildest dreams, away back in Canada, had never attained such proportions. From the Aegean to the Sea of Marmora, shades of Hero and Leander! There floated to mind thoughts of Xerxes and his bridge of boats, of the exiled Lord Byron and his successful attempt to rival the ancient swimmer. After all, the past is but the cradle of the present. Ah me! What an opportunity for moralizing! But, I must march on with civilization (?)

Four o'clock on the morning of October 29th found us at anchor in Suvla Bay. Warning of near danger had been duly given. The hush

of a mysterious silence could be felt in the darkness. Need I say with what anxiety dawn was awaited? And yet, we were as composed as ever we had been in the safety of Canadian abode. The break of day revealed a bay seething with ironclads and battleships of known and unknown description. On the right, H.M.S. Aragon (later destroyed by enemy action) occupied entirely by the allied headquarters' staff. Directly in front of us, at no great distance, a high plateau, very rocky of ascent, met our gaze. This, with its line of trenches, plainly discernible to the naked eye, was Chocolate Hill. Service in France had disclosed the grim aftermath of war; the pathos of scarred and broken humanity, the utter destruction and desolation of home and country. Here at Gallipoli we needs must share the feeling of actual combatants.

At the first slant of dawn, the British bull dog and her cubs bestirred for action. These began to snarl and spit fire. Chief actor and greatest thunderer was that most renowned of all battleships, H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth.

The first intimation of the discharge of a gun is the sharp flash of light from its base. Next comes a whizzing sound as the shell shoots through the air, to be followed by explosion so terrific that one marvels to find herself alive. Hitting its mark ashore, clouds of earth are seen chewing the air. The loftiest, fleeciest, most harmless looking of white puff-balls is all that betrays an explosion in mid-air. From the land replied the Turkish guns. Surely, never before in the history of the world were women so situated. In the midst of a battle fleet in action! Picture that, ye peace-time reader! Would that my amateur pen could do the occasion full justice! From the Turkish high command was signalled the request that all hospital ships be moved beyond the firing zone—otherwise, they would not be responsible for our safety. Had not the unvindicated Boche already ineffaceably stained his honour, he might well have taken a leaf from the code of his brother, "the unspeakable Turk."

It is extraordinarily strange what a sense of security may obtain at times of gravest danger. In the face of colossal deeds, self-preservation has little or no significance. If novelty had taken the edge off the seriousness of our situation, the little flat-bottomed boats bringing their cargo of wounded from shore soon enough brought full consciousness. Even now, six years after, the scene haunts the mind and is as fresh in horror as then. These precious, more-dead-than-alive heroes of Gallipoli—thirty officers, six hundred and forty other ranks; some walked feebly; others crawled on board. The more serious cases were placed in a sort of basket which, by the aid of a derrick, swung high in the air and gradually lowered to the decks. Skilfully, and O! so tenderly were these passive sufferers transferred to beds and made comfortable. All were ravishly hungry and weary unto death. In colour, their faces identical with

khaki helmets; their poor bodies emaciated to the n'th degree; weakened wills well nigh crushed beyond repair, yet alive by some odd spark of determination. As if the cup was not already filled to overflowing, dysentery and malaria were an accompaniment to wounds in many cases; the filth and vermin of the trenches still clung. Such were the pitiful patients the Peninsula gave up in October, 1915. Well might the armchair warriors of Downing Street prate of the glories of war—had they ever escaped from the jaws of Hell?

O, mothers! O, sons! May your prayers for disarmament never cease. The smiling words of hope and encouragement we gave belied the ache in our hearts. Too well we realized that many of these brave lads were embarked on their last voyage and would never reach earthly port! More gently reverent were our ministrations to these poor, pathetic figures, whose thanks, when speech failed, illumined their faces.

The afternoon of October 30th, our backs were turned on Suvla Bay and its deafening bombardment. The homeward voyage was saddened by the not infrequent stops that signified the passing of a soldier of the King. Fearful in impressiveness is a burial at sea. Amid a hushed group collected at the stern of the ship lies a still form covered by the Union Jack. A little apart stands a Padre. With bared head, and solemn tone, he reads aloud the beautiful prayers prescribed for the dead. The ship slows down and, without sign to designate the spot, the shell of what was once a warrior is committed to the sea—yet no less certainly is he mourned and acknowledged a hero in some heart, somewhere. Surreptitiously, as though abashed to grieve, did we sisters brush aside a furtive tear. The ship resumes her speed. Duty to the living becomes foremost again. Occupation failed to efface from the mind the tragedy so recently enacted. Memory recalls London! Troops of blithe and bonny soldiers gaily marching to the lively, tuneful airs which they themselves had made familiar; a railway station, trains packed and running over with khaki, a farewell wave of the hand and a brave "cheerio." To-day, one of these—mayhap the merriest voice of all—is forever still and lies in unnoticed grave. Yes, dear khaki brother, "its a long, long trail," and a "long, long way to Tipperary." To you was denied the allotted few feet of ground. May the circumstance but betoken a greater wealth of graces added to the "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," that greeted thy eternal awakening. The resolve that, in our obligation to "Carry On," we shall not fail you, becomes the firmer because of your sacrifice. In this spirit work is recommenced.

Now, we are at Lemnos. One hundred and forty patients—the most seriously ill—are transferred to hospital ashore. Here awaited instructions that the nursing staff of the Kildonian Castle must report for duty at No. 4 Canadian General Hospital. Arrived at Salonika, it was found necessary to retain eighteen Canadian Nursing Sisters for tem-

porary duty on the ship. These, under Nursing Sister Grace Gray, A.R.R.C., at once assumed an air of great importance—the fifty-six who transferred to the H.M.S. Kalapara were not without a suspicion of envy. One could always go to No. 4 General, but it was not every day there chanced hospital ship duty. The Kildonian Castle was under orders to sail at daybreak. At sunrise we were surprisedly welcoming back the matron and nursing sisters who had taken leave of us the previous evening.

Acquaintance with army regulations soon lessens the inclination to ask the why and wherefore of things. On November 2nd anchor was dropped in the charmingly picturesque harbour of Malta. In the light of past experiences, it was a novelty to come to a place where we were expected. Here, everything was in readiness for the transfer ashore of all the patients. From the Military Hospital at Valetta these were eventually evacuated to England for convalescence, or returned to duty at Gallipoli.

For two days we remained at Malta, the ship coaling and housecleaning. The sisters paid many visits ashore and fell agreeable victims to the lace and curio sellers of that quaint little island.

On November 4th we steamed out of harbour, leaving Matron Hartley and fifty-five nursing sisters at Malta, where they were to be temporarily employed in British military hospitals. Minus patients, the need for occupation—that would at the same time prove recreaton—became imperative. It was voted that the literary ability of the nursing staff should be given opportunity for expression—and no longer remain buried under a series of bushels! So, there sprang into birth "The Kildonian Castle Rumours"—"a practical journal of information that does not inform." Cut adrift as we were, the title was certainly not a misnomer. Nursing Sisters Richmond and Scott, assisted by the genial purser, became "King's Printers" pro tem. This journal (which I hope to forward for publication later) afforded much amusement and entertainment, and its daily issue was eagerly awaited. Almost too soon, it seemed we were again in Suvla Bay, and our mood changed from gay to grave. The second trip and coming of patients was a repetition of the first.

At Mudros, awaited orders and relief. This last, in the form of eighteen Imperial army sisters, to take over our duties. We then became passengers to Salonika, where, on November 15th, we rejoined our original unit. At No. 4 Canadian General a warm welcome was given, and we soon settled down into "land lubbers"—perhaps not at once land-'lovers.' Certainly, ever after, when any hospital ship came into view, eighteen pairs of Canadian eyes turned wistfully in its direction. "Each heart recalled a different scene—but all spelled 'Kildonian Castle.'"

It has been noted with surprise that the Imperial nurses employed on home service during the war are not to receive suitable recognition of their work. The war office authorities recognize that medals are deserved but—chiefly for financial reasons—that the same may not be awarded.

This ruling reduces official sentiment to the lowest common dividend, viz., £. s. d. It is safe to assume that, given a choice, nurses with few exceptions would have preferred to serve abroad. Certainly the vast majority volunteered and eagerly awaited instructions to proceed overseas. To many the order never came, yet notably and none the less cheerfully, they carried on, often in the most monotonous of surroundings. They shared with their overseas sisters the danger of peril from the air, but had little part in the former's enjoyment of the charm of novelty, new scenes, and countries, and almost incessant change with free transportation to any part of the United Kingdom, and frequently to the Riviera as well. And now the War Office, straining at a gnat, begrudges the poor home service nurse a medal. Surely the official mind may yet be generous enough to revoke its decision.

Nursing Sister E. Drysdale, A.R.R.C., of the S.C.R. Hospital, Toronto, spent a pleasant holiday in Bermuda, recently.

Nursing Sister E. E. Augustine (No. 4 Canadian General), who spent last winter with her uncle in California, and the summer with her mother in Arkona, Ont., has returned to Toronto, where she is enaged in private nursing.

Nursing Sister G. Lightbound has returned from England.

Nursing Sister Jessie Leitch has been offered an appointment as publicity writer at the American Red Cross Headquarters, Washington.

Nursing Sister Mildred Robertson is on the staff of the Brant Hospital, Burlington, Ont.

From the deluge of tributes—and as it is found that the allotted space will not admit of the publication of 382, the following are selected, without discrimination, as typical. Nor is it convenient at the moment to enumerate the various organizations and individuals that contributed their quota of praise and thanks. Appended is the acknowledgment mailed to all:

"From The President,
The Amputations Association of the Great War.

We who have passed through the Field Ambulance, the Casualty Clearing Station, the hospitals in France, in England and Canada, know what the Sisters have done for us. In our hard and trying times, when with shattered bodies we were struggling back to health, the Nursing Sister was ever present to ease our pain, to cleanse our wounds, to feed us if we were helpless, and if necessary to write the last message to the loved ones at home."

"From The Dominion Secretary,
Grand Army of United Veterans.

Their devotion to duty and utter disregard for danger, together with the noble efforts they put forth for the good of the men who were fighting in the cause of freedom, will go down in Canadian history as a heirloom for generations to come."

"From The Dominion President,
The Navy League of Canada.

The members of the Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada, and myself, welcome with a great deal of pleasure this chance of expressing our very great appreciation of the heroic work done by the Nursing Sisters of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who were Overseas during the great war."

"From The Honorary National Secretary,
I. O. D. E., Toronto.

By their heroic, self-forgetting, noble effort, and by their capable and efficient service on behalf of the men who, like themselves, counted not even their lives dear, the Nursing Sisters have placed all women under a lasting debt which they cannot hope to discharge. They can only express with full hearts their deepest gratitude and their assurance that as long as the story of the Great War is told, with its tale of incomparable heroism and of loyalty to the cause of freedom and of right, the great deeds of the Nursing Sisters will be held in highest reverence, and their memory cherished as a sacred trust."

"From The National President, I.O.D.E.,
and Late Lieutenant, Canadian Field Comforts Commission

We had a great opportunity of observing the magnificient, untiring and unselfish services of our nurses. I shall never forget the sight on Salisbury Plain of the nurses with their skirts kilted to their knees, their feet clad in rubber boots, wading through the mud around the tents where some five hundred sick men lay, or the ability and tenderness that met the situation in one of our hospitals in France when the men came pouring in blinded and agonized from the first onslaught of that devilish weapon of the Hun—mustard gas. These are only two out of many occasions when I myself saw our splendid nursing force at work. Canada can be very proud of and grateful to her 'Women's Army."

'From The Honorary Secretary for Canada,
Soldiers' Comforts, D.S.C.R.

The Canadian Branch of the League of Empire wishes to extend its warmest congratulations to the Nursing Sisters. The league of Empire Overseas has had the great privilege of co-operating with the Nursing Sisters and is most thankful to express its heartfelt appreciation of their magnificent and never-to-be-forgotten heroic work."

"From The Secretary, Headquarters Nova Scotia Division, C.R.C.,
Halifax, N.S.

The Nova Scotia Division of the Canadian Red Cross welcome this opportunity of expressing sincerest appreciation of the work of the Nursing Sisters during the Great War. Their untiring efforts and personal sacrifices will never be forgotten. Many were those who gave life itself in their country's service. Words are indeed inadequate to express our gratefulness."

"From The Secretary-Treasurer,
Canadian Yukon Patriotic Fund.

The members of the Canadian Yukon Patriotic Fund in Dawson, Yukon Territory, wish to record their great appreciation of the devoted services of the women of Canada, during the great European War, 1914-1918, and they take note, with thankfulness and great pride, of the splendid spirit of patriotism and self-denial which prompted them to leave their homes and customary occupations without counting cost, and facing, without dismay, whatever the future had in store, in order that they might minister to the comfort and care of suffering humanity, wherever duty might call."

"From The President,
The Wolfville Red Cross Society.

Greetings to 'Great Canadian Women,' The Nursing Sisters of the Overseas Canadian Expeditionary Force—

As truly great art thou, my Sister,
As he, who, at his country's call, obeyed;
You shared the Sacrifice, the Toil, the Danger—
You, too, may share the glory of the Brave."

"From The Secretary,
Alumnae Association of Queen's University.

The members of the Alumnae Association of Queen's University are glad of this opportunity to place on record their sincere appreciation of the wonderful work of the Nursing Sisters in the Canadian Expeditionary Force Overseas. Their devoted attention to duty during the long years of the Great War, the cheerfulness and courage they displayed in the face of all dangers and difficulties, won for them our hearty respect and admiration."

"From Major-General, Sir D. Watson, K.C.B., C.M.C.

It has been my privilege to have been associated on many parts of the Front with various Casualty Clearing Stations, and the work performed by the Nursing Sisters in all these was an inspiration to us all and one that lent additional incentive and effort in every Unit of the Canadian Corps. Tireless in their work, courageous in every degree and at the same time so tender and painstaking in their efforts to relieve the suffering and pain, too much cannot be said of their splendid work during the Great War. I trust you will add my appreciation of their work on every possible occasion."

"From The President,
Deer Park Union, W.C.T.U.

We desire to express to you as Matron-in-Chief of the Nursing Sisters of Canada our grateful and reverent appreciation of their work during the Great War.

First, as Mothers, we say 'God bless you.' You did for our sons what we could not do; you cared for them, comforted them and gave them courage to die if need be.

Then, as citizens of a great country, we say, 'We are proud of you.' Your efficiency, devotion and self-sacrifice was second to none.

Surely you have fulfilled the Master's words and can take His commendation, 'I was sick and ye visited me. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

"From Newton W. Rowell, Esq., K.C.,
Toronto, Ontario.

I am very pleased to know that it is your intention to pay tribute to the Nursing Sisters of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces who were Overseas during the Great War. I had the opportunity of visiting the front in 1916, and again in 1918, and on both occasions was privileged to see the work of the Canadian Nursing Sisters. One cannot speak too highly of their ability, their courage, their devotion to duty and their unselfish service in the cause for which our men were so gallantly fighting in the trenches. Their thought was not for themselves, but for those whom they might serve. As Canadian people we cannot adequately repay the debt of gratitude we owe to the noble band of women who served overseas. Those who gave their lives gave them for us, as well as for the men whom they were serving.

As above intimated, I am glad to know that honour is to be done these Nursing Sisters."

'From H. Worthington Smith,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

With many other British subjects residing in the United States I desire to pay honour to the Nursing Sisters of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Their bravery and courage will be an outstanding feature throughout the British Empire and the Allied Countries for years and years to come."

TO THE NURSING SISTERS OF THE GREAT WAR.

By Dr. Albert Durant Watson, Toronto.

You heard the thunder of the guns—every note
Went crashing through your souls like a crime;
But the rattle in the dying hero's throat,
You heard alone, nor thought your task sublime—
To stalk death bravely in corridors of doom—
White ministrants of Heaven, beating back the gloom.
Not ours to spread the splendour of your name;
But they who knew your gentle touch on earth
Shall thrill the heavens with brightness of your fame,
And tell successive ages of your worth;
Your wondrous faithfulness through strain and strife
Was a glimpse of final glory that made death seem life."

"From The Director,
The MacGregor Studios of Vocal Art,
Toronto, Ontario.

All glory and honour to the Florence Nightingales of the Great War, whose valor and bravery, whose unselfish and untiring devotion to the alleviation of the sufferings of our boys who were fighting in France and Flanders for that glorious victory in which these splendid Nursing Sisters themselves played so magnificent a part. I trust that Miss MacDonald will be able to give the Sisters an idea of the esteem and honour in which they are held by the Canadian people."

"From I. H. Cameron, M.B., L.L.D., C.A.M.C.

As a brother officer in the C.A.M.C., I had unbounded opportunities during the War to observe and to appreciate to the full the Service, always characterized by zeal, ardour, devotion and efficiency, rendered to the sick and wounded men by Matron-in-Chief Macdonald and the almost unequalled, certainly never surpassed, body of Nursing Sisters under her command. It is impossible to avoid superlatives of seeming hyperbole in any words which one may write or utter in referring to services of Nursing Sisters exploited in the Great War as never before, but I venture to assure you that nothing like it was ever experienced heretofore in the history of the world. Simple justice demands that honour should be given where honour is due."

"From Dr. Marion Brown, Toronto.

I consider it to be indeed a great privilege to have this opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation of the noble work done by the Nursing Sisters of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. When one considers the self sacrifice and the unselfish devotion to duty entailed under all kinds of physical and mental strain, it is difficult to find words adequate to set forth one's wonder and admiration. The work they did is beyond all praise and all outward reward. The recompense is found in growth of character. With every good wish for their future happiness and well being."

"From Col. A. Primrose, C.B. Reserve, C.A.M.C.

During the greater part of the war Overseas, I had personal opportunity of being associated with the Nursing Sisters in their work. My experience with them was chiefly in the Eastern Mediterranean and in England. The Nursing Sisters in our Canadian Hospitals did magnificent work. I fancy the tribute paid to them by the sick and wounded who came under their care was the most gratifying expression of appreciation that they could receive. That expression was, I know, given in an unstinted fashion by the patients in the wards. Sometimes their sentiments were expressed in doggerel rhyme, as when the Tommies in Salonika sang:—

'May the angels above and the devils below
Protect the Canadian Nurses wherever they go!'

At all times the soldiers were loud in their praise of the Nursing Sisters and were most grateful for their efficient and loving service One cannot speak of the service rendered by the Nursing Sisters without reference to the fortitude they displayed when menaced by grave danger from submarines, under shell-fire and in air-raids. Not a few lost their lives, some were wounded, others

suffered shell-shock. In certain districts they were victims of Malaria, Paratyphoid and other infectious diseases prevalent in the country in which they were stationed. The Nursing Sisters should therefore be honoured, not only for the magnificent service they rendered in their professional capacity, but for their unselfish devotion to duty under conditions which demanded fortitude and bravery of no mean character. These virtues they displayed in a manner which brought forth the admiration and respect of all those who were associated with them. They have earned the undying gratitude of our Canadian people."

'From Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, F.R.C.S., England,
Late Consulting Surgeon, British Armies in France.

Although I can add nothing to what I have said on the subject many times before, I will never weary of paying a reverent tribute to the war record of the Canadian Nurse. For a generation at least it has been to us in the Medical Profession a comforting reflection that our women possessed attributes of character, mentality, insight and sympathy singularly adapted to the nursing profession, which has brought them to the forefront of that profession in many lands outside our own. The war infused these attributes with a heroic quality, and the measure of what our women gave to the cause of civilization is the unspoken gratitude not only of our own men but of thousands of our Allies whom they nursed back to health and strength. Over a period of three years I was associated with Canadian Nurses in every phase of Army Medical work, from the Base Hospitals in England to the Clearing Stations behind the lines in France and Belgium. I saw them serve almost without respite from exhausting and unremitting toil, often performed under circumstances of great hardship and frequently in the face of danger, but throughout it all with not the slightest loss of wholesomeness, of cheery optimism, or of capacity for uncomplaining self-sacrifice. That is my reason for saying, as I have often said, that no commander in our armies, in reviewing the war history of his unit, has more reason to be proud than Matron-in-Chief Macdonald of the Canadian Army Nursing service."

'From The Grand Master,
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,
Belleville, Ont.

Our soldiers in the Field have given a new value to Brotherhood—translated into terms of gallant and faithful comradeship. September 1st should be a Red Letter because a Red Cross day at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Directors of which honour themselves by joining the public-spirited Department over which you preside, in paying worthy tribute to those who, throughout the late war of Armies and of Nations, have given to the name of Sister, a new and vital significance—the sisterhood of live-saving service.

In thus expressing grateful appreciation—chivalrous and tender, of the Nursing Sisters through their Matron-in-Chief, you correctly read the National pulse of grateful Canada, and you truly interpret the feelings of her loyal citizens, many of whom owe the lives of husband, father, son or brother to the self-sacrificing steadfastness to duty—and the saving, uplifting, pain-alleviating skill of those gentle, yet strong, representatives of protecting and creative womanhood, who at the crossroads of crisis in war, as in the happier paths of peace, exhibited such a noble devotion in manifold trials with such buoyancy of good cheer, such faith, such comfort and such confidence. And while we thus remember and crown the work of the heroic living, let us not forget the immortal work of the holy dead, of which the tomb and shrine of the martyred Edith Cavell are emblem, type and symbol. With the Chaplain Service and the Medical Service, they kept the fire burning at the altars. Long may it glow."

"From George G. Nasmith, (Colonel Overseas Expeditionary Force),
Toronto, Ontario.

On many occasions during the war I had opportunities of seeing and appreciating the wonderful work which our Canadian Nursing Sisters performed at the Casualty Clearing Stations on the British Front in Flanders. In their daily routine, after the strain of heavy engagements and even after being subjected to bombing raids, I saw our nurses carrying on, always efficient, always cheerful. To the soldier outside of hospital the occasional glimpse of the blue and white nurse's uniform meant more than the fact that women were in the

war zone engaged in their work of mercy. It was an indication that back in Canada women of all classes were engaged in all kinds of work to help the men in the field, and that it was only Army Regulations that prevented the women from undertaking other work in the field to relieve soldiers for fighting. The nurse herself was honoured and protected wherever she went. The Canadian Nursing Sister played the game and played it well. Some of those I know, personally, paid the great price, and now live only in the hearts of those who knew them. The Sisters had not the excitement of war to carry them through; on the contrary they had much of the horror of war to unnerve them, to sap their vitality and undermine their health. Therefore I say, as scores of thousands of Canadian soldiers will gladly say, 'God bless the Nursing Sisters who played the game during the great war, ministering to the sick, relieving the pain of the suffering and wounded and easing the last hours of the dying soldiers, and may He give them health and happiness for many years to come."

"From Sir John Gibson,
Hamilton, Ontario.

I am greatly pleased by the information that the Nursing Sisters of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who were Overseas during the war are to be honoured in the way you indicate. Women, both at home and Overseas, are entitled to their full share of credit and recognition in connection with the winning of the war. The overseas nurses rendered service of the utmost value—service that the general public have no idea of—our women are as patriotic as our men, if not more so. The Nursing Sisters who were Overseas should ever occupy a prominent place among those who personally and actively served their country during the war—God bless them."

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Ottawa, September 10th, 1921.

Mr. G. S. MacSweeney,
President, Montreal Athletic Association,
250 Peel Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

On their behalf, I am to convey to you the thanks and gratitude of all members of the Canadian Army Nursing Service for the recognition of their war work so generously expressed by you through the medium of the Soldiers' Comforts Branch, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, September 1st, 1921. I am further to add that Canada's Army Nursing Sisters, the majority of whom are now in civil occupation, stand ever ready to serve the interests of Empire—whether at peace or at war.

Faithfully yours,
M. C. MACDONALD,
Matron-in-Chief, C.A.M.C.

If you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you like to win, but you think you can't,
It's almost certain you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you've lost;
For out in the world you'll find
Success begins with a fellow's will;
It's all in the state of mind.—*Selected.*

Hospitals and Nurses

QUEBEC

Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, Quebec.

The first annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, was held in the Nurses' Home on November 14th, 1921.

The president's report showed a year of interest and activity. The secretary's report recorded a membership of 66 (which is 57.8% of the total number of graduates). The treasurer reported a balance on hand and also a donation to the Leper's Mission.

The reading of reports was followed by the election of officers, of whom a list will appear in another part of this magazine.

A social half-hour and refreshments brought the meeting to a close.

Miss E. F. Matheson (Class 1920) and Miss E. Armour (Class 1921) have benefitted by scholarships given by interested friends of the Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, and are taking the Teacher's Course in McGill University, Montreal.

Miss S. M. Jamieson (Class 1917), having obtained the Provincial Association Scholarship, is taking up the course in Public Health Nursing in McGill University, Montreal.

Mrs. Dr. Orr (Miss West, Class 1909) and her little daughter, have returned to their home in Edmonton, Alberta, after visiting relatives in this city.

Miss E. May (Class 1912) and Miss M. Galbraith (Class 1920) have returned to Quebec for the winter.

Miss Elsie Walsh (Class 1915) is shortly leaving for Clarke City, to spend the winter with her sister.

Miss V. Brewster (Class 1910) is travelling on the continent and is at present in Rome.

Miss A. Murphy (Class 1921) has been appointed school nurse by the Department of Public Health, Quebec City.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Miss Alice Andrews (1918) is on the staff of the United States Public Health Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. This is a tubercular sanitarium accommodating 1,000 patients.

Miss Nan Lawson (1920) is taking a post-graduate course at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Misses Norma McFarlane (1921) and Marguerite Craig (1921) are on the staff of the General Hospital, Fresno, Calif.

Miss Ella Moffatt (1919), who was on the staff of the Buffalo General Hospital, has returned to Montreal.

Canon Shatford gave a very delightful lecture to the Alumnae in November, his subject being "Les Miserables," with a sketch of Victor Hugo's life and works.

The annual Hallowe'en party was a great success, many well-planned fancy costumes being seen. Prizes were given for the best costume.

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ALBERTA

Miss Elizabeth Clark, R.N., has been appointed Superintendent of Public Health Nurses in the Provincial Health Department, Alberta.

Miss Kate Brightly is assistant to Miss Clark; both are graduates of the Royal Alexandra Hospital.

Miss Margaret Fraser, a graduate of the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, is taking a course at Columbia University, New York. Miss Fraser received the prize of $200.00 given by the Alberta Registered Nurses' Association, having obtained the highest marks in the provincial R. N. examinations.

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ONTARIO

Misses Tuckett, Gardner and Northgrave, graduates of the Toronto Western Hosiptal, have accepted positions in the New York City Hospital.

The Alumnae Association of the H.S.C. Hospital, Toronto, is branching out in a social line this year, evidenced by an enjoyable dance given for the graduation class at the residence. The graduating exercises were held at the H.S.C. Nurses' Residence on November 18th, which was a very enjoyable occasion.

Miss Mary Ingham is back at the H.S.C., in charge of the Girls' Surgical Ward.

Miss Hilda Sanftenberg, graduate of the Women's College Hospital, 1919, has accepted the position of Directress of Nurses at Nicholls' Memorial Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich.

Miss J. Nearne (1919) has been appointed to the staff of the Herman Kepper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

The annual meeting of the A.A. of the Women's College Hospital, Toronto, was held November 14th. After routine business, an interesting address was given by Mr. Mills, of the Welfare Department, Toronto. A bazaar was held in the Nurses' Residence on December 3rd, the net proceeds amounting to $187.00.

Hamilton

The A. A. of the Hamilton General Hospital held a bazaar for the benefit of the Library Fund for the new nurses' residence. It was very well attended and over $600.00 was realized.

Toronto.

The first meeting for the year of the Toronto General A. A. was held October 18th, and was well attended. It was decided that the first Thursday evening of each alternate month should be a social evening for the A.A. and their friends. Miss Gunn kindly giving the use of the residence for this purpose.

A delightful birthday tea was given by the Alumnae of the T.G.H. on October 12th, in honor of Miss Snively, who received the congratulations of the many present, and looked and was her usual charming self.

Miss Elizabeth Hannant, T.G.H., sailed on the Caronia on October 21st, and intends to spend the winter in the south of France.

Mrs. Randle (Miss Hurlburt, T.G.H.), who resides in Vancouver, has been renewing old friendships in Toronto.

Miss Smillie (T.G.H.) is home on furlough from India. Miss Smillie, after her graduation, took a course at Toronto University, and for the past seven years has been teaching in India, where she expects to return shortly.

Misses Dove and Westman are convalescent, after recent operations for appendicitis.

Toronto General Hospital.

A department of nursing has been added to the X-Ray Department of the T.G.H., Miss Isobel Hutchinson being in charge, with a staff of pupil nurses and one orderly.

A library for the use of the patients, under the management of the Social Service Commission, has been opened. It is open two hours each afternoon, and patients may choose their own books or use the selection distributed among them by the workers.

The annual Christmas Tree, given for the children connected with the Social Service Department, was held on December 22nd, in the

Out-Door Department of the Hospital; 93 families were given hampers and 263 children got well-filled stockings from Santa Claus.

The Alumnae Association spent a very enjoyable evening at their Masquerade Dance, held November 24th.

RIVERDALE HOSPITAL.

A miscellaneous shower was given by the nurses of the Riverdale Isolation Hospital at the Hospital, November 15th, 1921, to Miss Eulalie Honey (R.I.H., 1913), a most enjoyable evening being spent.

A very enjoyable dance was given by the nurses of the Riverdale Isolation Hospital Alumnae Association at the Graduate Nurses' Club-House, Sherbourne Street, on November 17th, 1921, in honor of Miss Eulalie Honey (R.I.H., 1913), whose marriage to Mr. R. M. Paton takes place shortly. Miss Mathieson, Superintendent of Nurses, Riverdale Isolation Hospital, and Miss McNeil, President of the Alumnae, received the guests.

SARNIA.

The 1921 class of the Sarnia General Hospital held their graduation exercises in the City Hall on November 11th, with Mr. Nesbitt, President of the Board, in the chair. The address to the class was given by Rev. Mr. Mackay. Diplomas and badges were presented to the following: Misses Margaret Conn, Elsie Cook, Eva Charlton, Sarah Turner, Jennie Taylor, Cecilia Johnson and Bertha Gilbert. After an excellent musical programme, the class entertained their friends in the new home, where they spent a delightful evening.

Miss Laura Griffen has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Victoria Home, London.

Miss Florence McRae has returned to Sarnia for private duty, after serving overseas.

The following are the officers of the Alumnae: Honorary President, Miss Kathleen Scott; President, Mrs. Harrison Shanks; First Vice-President, Miss Edythe Mills; Secretary, Miss Margaret Conn; Treasurer, Mrs. Clara Sharpe, 197 London Road, Sarnia.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER.

The training school of the Vancouver General Hospital has been re-organized, and Miss Kathleen Ellis, R.N., has been appointed head of the applied nursing department, and Miss Ethel I. Johns, R.N., director of nursing education. Miss Ellis is a graduate of Johns Hop-

kins Hospital, and has held several executive positions. She enters on her duties December 15th.

Mrs. Staebler, of Boston, Massachusetts, has been appointed by the Provincial Red Cross as supervisor of its rural nursing service and will take up her duties about December 15th. A Canadian by birth, Mrs. Staebler was a graduate of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. For three years she was lady superintendent of Stratford City Hospital, Ontario, and for six and a half years has been associated with the Massachusetts T. B. League and similar associations.

In the examinations for registered nurses' certificates, held November 2nd and 3rd, 1921, the following were successful: Misses V. Imeson, I. Runcie, J. Hanna, M. Renfrew, H. G. Robertson, J. Gibson, M. D. Miller, E. Stewart A. Miller, L. Pearsall, G. M. Parnaby, J. Babbitt, M. Lucas, M. E. N. Stirling, M. C. Knowdell, C. De Wolf-Smith, E. Sutherland, M. Groom, H. Perrin, I. Clarke, A. Ausban, A. Paynter, R. Cameron, E. Winter, L. Graham, M. MacDonald, B. Hartnerr, N. Reid, M. Wooster, D. Taylor, E. Corner, W. A. Bellhouse, E. Barkley, E. Reece, L. Woodrow, E. Holman, F. Martin, E. Carkner, A. L. Dyke, J. Ledingham, P. Fraser, M. Granger and M. V. McGaughey.

New Westminster.

Miss Florence Van Wyck, graduate of the Royal Columbian Hospital, has accepted a position in the Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, where she has just completed a post-graduate course.

Miss Myrtle Knowdell and Miss Audrey Miller (R.G.H.) were successful in the recent examinations for registered nurses' certificates.

Victoria.

The regular meeting of the Victoria G.N.A. was held on December 6th at the Nurses' Home, Jubilee Hospital with Miss Morrison, President, in the chair. Reports of the success of the home cooking sale for the Sick Benefit Fund was given, $50.00 being added to the sum. The Christmas hampers for a family of nine was the plan adopted by the association for their special work this holiday season. An interesting paper was given on Dietetics by Miss Agnes Carter. After the meeting refreshments were served by the supervisors of the hospital.

Miss Jessie Mackenzie, Lady Superintendent Jubilee Hospital, is spending her holidays in California.

Miss E. Pierce has taken charge of the Naval Hospital, Esquimalt.

BIRTHS

Irving—On November 2nd, 1921, at Dorchester, Mass., to Dr. and Mrs. Rupert Irving, a son. Mrs. Irving was Miss Enid MacLaren (R.V.H., 1920).

Frain—At Minden, Ont., on November 28th, 1921, to Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Frain (Miss Elizabeth Dann, Riverdale Isolation Hospital, Toronto, 1917), a son.

Smiley—At T. G. H., Toronto, on November 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smiley (Olive Ellwood, Class 1916, T.G.H.), a daughter.

Bicknell—At Brantford, Ont., on November 20th, 1921, to Dr. and Mrs. N. J. Bicknell (Virginia Carpenter, T.G.H., 1920), a son.

Story—At the Cottage Hospital, Toronto, on December 8th, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Story (Marion Starr, H.S.C., 1916), a son.

MARRIAGES

Armstrong-Smith—At Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto, on September 19th, 1921, Evelyn Smith (T.G.H., 1921), to Edward Armstrong, B.A. Rev. and Mrs. Armstrong sailed in October for India to engage in missionary work.

Found-Cass—At L'Orignal, Que., on October 29th, 1921, Helen Cass (T.G.H., 1921), to Norman Found, B.A. M.B. Dr. and Mrs. Found left for Korea, where they will do missionary work.

Dunbar-Rea—At High Park Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on November 8th, 1921, Sheila Robinson Rea (Toronto Western Hospital, 1915), to John Gardner Dunbar.

Mingie-Potter—At the home of the bride's parents, Burton Avenue, Westmount, Que., on November 9th, 1921, Olive Elizabeth Potter (R.V.H., 1919) to Major Walter Mingie, M.C.M.D. Major and Mrs. Mingie will reside in Montreal.

Dawson-Martin—At the Church of the Advent, Montreal, on April 20th, 1921, Henrietta Blanche Martin (R.V.H., 1919) to Mr. Harold Gardner Dawson. They are living in Montreal.

Keller-Panter—In June, 1921, Grace Panter (R.V.H., 1920) to Mr. Eric Keller.

Best-Pickles—At Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto, on October 18th, 1921, Florence Pickles (T.G.H., 1921) to Dr. Harold Best. They will reside in Winnipeg, Man.

Rogers-Richmond—At the home of the bride's parents, Toronto, Emily Richmond (T.G.H., 1910) to Mark Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers will live in Parry Sound, Ont.

Brownell-Shaw—At Port McNicholl, Ont., on June 30th, 1921, by the Rev. M. C. Gandier, Rachel Joy Shaw (Toronto Orthopedic Hospital, 1920), to Mr. Bernard J. Brownell.

Mills-Chisholm—On September 14th, 1921, at Toronto, Clara I. Chisholm (T.G.H., 1919), to Major Paul H. Mills, O.B.E., St. S.

Burdick-Krienen—At Flint, Mich., 1921, Lillian Krienen (Sarnia General Hospital, 1914), to Mr. Wm. Burdick, of Flint, Mich.

Paton-Honey—At Toronto, on November 23rd, 1921, Clara Eulalie Honey (Riverdale Isolation Hospital, 1913), to Mr. Robert M. Paton, Toronto. They will reside at 23 Strang Avenue, Toronto.

DEATHS

Kavanagh—At Toronto, on October 16th, 1921, Miss Mary Kavanagh (T.G.H., 1903).

Roycroft—At Vancouver, B.C., on December 4th, 1921, Mary T. Roycroft, born in Roscommon, Ireland, and a graduate of the Vancouver General Hospital (Class 1901). For many years since graduation Miss Roycroft has conducted her own private hospital with great success.

Wood—On December 10th, 1921, Miss Ethel Anne Wood (graduate Owen Sound General Hospital, post-graduate Bellevue, New York), Superintendent of the Public General Hospital, Chatham, Ont. Miss Wood held several important executive positions in charge of hospitals, and was always a loyal champion of nurses and hospitals. Two of her first graduates at Owen Sound, Misses Gadon and Graham, were with her in her last illness. The funeral took place December 11th from the hospital to St. Andrew's Church, and interment took place in the family plot at Norwich, Ont.

Like souls that balance joy and pain,
With tears and smiles from heaven again
The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sunlit fall of rain.
In crystal vapour everywhere
Blue isles of heaven laugh'd between,
And, far in forest-deeps unseen,
The topmost elm-tree gather'd green
From draughts of balmy air.

Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

AN AEROPLANE AS AMBULANCE.

The value of aeroplanes for the rapid transit of a patient to hospital was admirably exemplified last Saturday, when an urgent message was received by Sir Douglas A. Shields, of Park Lane, on behalf of Major Ottley, of the Foreign Office, who had been taken suddenly ill in Paris and needed immediate operation. At 6 a.m. the surgeon left Croydon Aerodrome, arriving in Paris three hours later, and after examining the patient decided to bring him to England. A bed was accordingly fixed up in the cabin of a Handley-Page machine, which left Paris at 4 p.m., and reached Croydon at 7.15 p.m. The operation was successfully performed at 9.10 p.m., and hopes are entertained of the patient's recovery.—*"The Nursing Mirror."*

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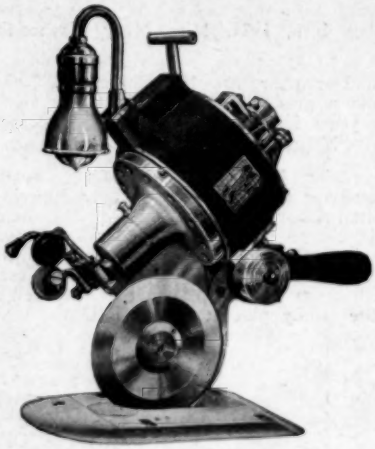

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Regular Meeting—First Friday of each month.

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Regular Monthly Meeting—Last Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.

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Regular Meeting—Second Wednesday, 8 p.m.

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Regular Monthly Meeting—Second Monday, 8 p.m.

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Regular Monthly Meeting—Third Wednesday at 8 p.m.

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Meeting—Third Thursday, 8 p.m.

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Incorporated March, 1917

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